

## HISTORIC TOMBSTONE

(Arizona Daily Star)

Tombstone, around which hangs a history typical of the early days of the west, is again in the depths. The Bunker Hill mines have just shut down, and another of the constantly recurring periods of depression is upon the community. No mining camp in the western country has had more written about it than has Tombstone, whether it has been under its correct name or in the "Wolfville Stories."

Early in the summer of 1878 a detachment of United States soldiers was marching from Wickenburg to Fort Huachuca, accompanied by a last stages of its march. Schieffelin who had heard of rich ore deposits in the Apache infested hills in the south. While the detachment was crossing the San Pedro valley in the last stages of its march, Schieffelin took his burros and went into the hills in the east. By day he hid out from the Apaches, and by night he prospected, and found what he considered "good rock." He then returned to Globe, where he showed his samples to his brother and a partner, and they were "grub-staked" to return to the location of his find. Schieffelin was told of his recklessness in going into the Apache country, and was told that he would find a tombstone, rather than a mine. He did both; he found a tombstone, and located the wonderfully rich mines that have had such a wonderful history.

Situated upon a sloping mesa between the Mule and Dragon mountains, looking out upon, across and over the San Pedro valley to west, backed up by hills and mountains, stands the town of Tombstone. Back of it on the hillsides are its mines and mills, from which millions have already been taken and will be taken. The early work of the Tombstone Consolidated Copper Company, a subsidiary of the Development Co. of America, was highly profitable, and for many years Tombstone had the big camp of the territory, and the most promise of all camps for continued prosperity.

In the 80's however, a heavy influx of water drove the miners from the workings, and for seven long years the company made brave efforts to develop the properties, but the mines were never reopened to the extent of permitting continuous operation or thorough prospecting. The Development company supplied nearly \$2,500,000 to its Tombstone subsidiary in addition to funds realized by the Tombstone company from the sale of its special contract bonds before it came to the end of its resources. Then, with \$1,670,716 of its notes protested, the collateral security for these notes was sold at auction. The expenses of this company practically caused the downfall of the Development Company of America.

For years litigation was the order of business, while, in the meantime, the beautifully situated town of Tombstone, with its wide streets and sidewalks, large business houses and neat residences, was going down wards until it had a population of a few hundred only, of very optimistic people, who believed that the Tombstone mines would again come into their own. In 1911 the case had reached the stage of bankruptcy proceedings; for two years it was fought in the courts, and it was not until 1913 that the case was settled and the property offered up at bankruptcy sale. During the several years previous Colonel A. L. Grow, who had been appointed trustee in bankruptcy, was able to maintain the property, and had done assessment work on about thirty unpatented claims held by the company, out of the proceeds of royalty from the leases extended on the property.

The news of the final sale of the property was hailed with great joy by the people of Tombstone, as it undoubtedly meant the purchase by some large company and the resumption of operations. Also with the notice of sale came engineers from various large corporations to examine the property, and many rumors of favorable reports were heard throughout the state.

On June 23, 1914, when Trustee Colonel A. L. Grow asked for bids on the property, a profound silence prevailed for a few minutes, and then from out of the midst of the large crowd there came a voice which said in a firm tone, that reached all who were straining to hear, "I bid \$500,000." This was no other than Walter Douglas, general manager of the Arizona Phelps-Dodge interests. In the absence of other bids the property was sold to Mr. Douglas for the sum of \$500,000.

The sale of this property to one of the largest corporations in the Southwest assured the future of old Tombstone. The Phelps-Dodge company, however, knew what they had bought, for they had had a corps of engineers examining the property for three months previous to the sale, and the fact that they purchased the property indicated that they were satisfied with the results of the examination.

After the ratification of the bid by the receiver's court early in July, 1914, the Phelps-Dodge company started work. Prospecting proceeded in the upper levels; houses were built; a section crew spent many weeks building new spurs and enlarging trackage facilities; pumping machinery was installed and the old camp was again a hive of activity.

In 1915-1917 the mine progressed and became one of the factors in the state's production of silver and an important war mineral producer, for high-grade manganese, such as was coming from Tombstone, was highly desirable. Yet it has been felt that in a large measure its prosperity was due to high prices of silver and manganese, and no attempt has ever been made to unwater and explore.

The news coming that the Bunker Hill had shut down brings to our mind very forcibly the fact that a mining camp is not a permanent fixture, that mines and mining camps have a definite life.

It is highly improbable that the announcement of the shut down of the Bunker Hill mines means a complete shutdown, for this company has been really rendering patriotic service in the production of high-grade manganese, and it is felt that this will be allowed to continue, even though but a slight margin of profit can be made.

## JUDGE MILLER KILLED BY ARMY MOTOR TRUCK

DOUGLAS, April 1.—Judge W. P. Miller, one of the most widely known attorneys in southern Arizona, was run down by an army motor truck shortly after one o'clock yesterday afternoon at Tenth street and G avenue and almost instantly killed.

The truck was driven by W. H. Hinson of battery D, Eleventh Field artillery, who is said to have thrown on the brakes when he saw the judge in his path, almost running the machine into the curb. Ray Maxwell of Truck company 14, was on the seat with Hinson when the accident occurred. The two men are held in the military camp pending investigation.

Judge Miller came to Arizona several years ago from Fargo, North Dakota, where, during the administration of President Cleveland, he was district attorney.

He practiced law at Bisbee for a while in partnership with S. K. Williams, later moving to Tombstone and following his profession there. He had been in Douglas a number of years, coming here from Tombstone.

## IS IN FRANCE.

J. C. Cowan, superintendent of the Warren Street Railway company, has received word that his son, Tom Cowan, has safely arrived on the other side. Tom went with the contingent from Cochise county and was assigned to the 24th regiment field artillery. He was afterward transferred as a clerk to the headquarters of the company and after serving some time was sent to the front. His family received a card yesterday simply stating that he had arrived safely over there and to send his mail in care of the United States forces in France.—Review.

## HOOVER ORDERS ARIZONA WHEAT TO BE SAVED

In order that over 5,000 acres of wheat, now almost ready to harvest, may not perish for want of water, Superior Judge A. C. Lockwood of Tombstone, who has the famous water case of Pinal county under his jurisdiction, this afternoon received a telegram from Food Administrator Hoover at Washington to do all in his power to keep the wheat from being lost. The telegram came in reply to one sent by State Food Administrator Timothy Rordan, when he learned that owing to the scarcity of water in the Gila river at present over 5,000 acres of wheat is threatened to be lost, since what little water is available now is being used by the farmers having a priority right, although they would not lose their crops, should what is known as the adjudicated lands or those not having the right under the present litigation, be allowed the right to the water in order to save their crops.

Judge Lockwood learned this yesterday and immediately had the State Food Administrator get authority from Hoover to allow him to order the water turned into the adjudicated lands in order to save the crops. The authority came today, and immediately Judge Lockwood wired it to the superintendent of the water system at Florence. Hoover wired as follows:

"Judge A. C. Lockwood, Tombstone. 'In view of present food situation of the world, hope every effort will be made to prevent threatened loss of 5,000 acres of wheat near Florence, Arizona. HOOVER.'"

## THREE-CENT RATE CASE MUST WAIT ON THE WAR

PHOENIX, April 2.—The three-cent rate case has been definitely postponed and will not be set for hearing until after the war is ended, according to a stipulation entered into by the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads and the Arizona corporation commission.

The case was to be set on the April calendar of the federal court in Phoenix. Several years ago the Arizona corporation commission issued an order that three cents should be the rate charged on main lines in Arizona. The Santa Fe and Southern Pacific brought suit in the federal court to restrain the commission from placing the order in effect. The court issued such an injunction, but with the provision that every ticket should have a refund check attached to it, in case the commission won out in the final suit. This final suit is what has been postponed until after the war.

## WULFENITE REDUCTION PLANT AT TUCSON

TUCSON, April 1.—Within thirty days a new plant for the handling of wulfenite concentrates will be in operation on the river bank near Tucson, according to an announcement made last week. The plant will be operated by a close corporation on a small capitalization, which, however, will be ample for the operation of the plant.

The new plant will handle three tons of concentrates daily for the present. Later a reduction plant will be operated in connection and the ore received for the entire process at rates to the producer much higher than the price now being paid in Tucson.

Sufficient capital has been subscribed for the construction of the plant, out of the total of 100,000 shares issued. Most of this issue has been placed.

The plant is to be based on the patents of A. L. Pelligrin, well known local assayer and expert in rare metals. He had worked on the process for twenty years. The process was presented to Alford Roos, metallurgical engineer and chemist, for a complete laboratory check and for any serious flaw in the procedure.

After several weeks of laboratory work Roos reported the formula as practical and volunteered to assume the personal responsibility for the success of the procedure, guaranteeing the process would make a high concentrate.

## BOOTLEGGERS WILL WORK UPON COUNTY HIGHWAY

PHOENIX, April 2.—Prisoners in the county jail, convicted of bootlegging, will be put to work at once on the roads of Maricopa county.

The board of supervisors on recommendation of Harold Bargman, county engineer, recently announced that county prisoners sentenced to serve time at hard labor would be detailed on road work. Judge Stanford in imposing sentence on violators of the liquor law has had this in mind with the result that the cells are crowded with men who will soon form a road camp on the Black Canyon road.

Engineer Bargman stated yesterday that the short cut to Prescott would be remodeled by prison labor. The improvement work will be under the direction of a road foreman and will be inspected at regular intervals by the county engineer. A deputy sheriff will be in charge of the camp which will comprise from 10 to 15 men.

Bargman believes that in putting this road in shape summer travel will be confined largely to this state, rather than to the coast.

Every mile of the Black Canyon road to the Yavapai county line will be repaired.

## INSTRUMENTS STILL ARE BADLY NEEDED

The Tombstone Commercial Club has received from L. W. Grant, who writes by direction of the assistant secretary of the navy, the following appeal for glasses, sextants and chronometers:

"Binoculars and field glasses of over 6 power and telescope and spy-glasses are needed by the Navy and should be forwarded to the Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, care of the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C."

"Opera glasses and small instruments as mentioned above have been received in sufficient numbers to meet present requirements."

"Sextants and chronometers are urgently needed and if any are available in your community they should be forwarded at once."

"Your patriotic interest in this matter is highly appreciated."

## MINERS' FIGHT UPON WHEELER IS UNAVAILING

MIAMI, April 1.—Miami Miners' union has made an energetic protest to the war department against the commissioning of Sheriff Harry C. Wheeler of Cochise county, as an officer in the army. The reply tells that appointment had already been made of Sheriff Wheeler as a captain in the reserve corps, on application from the air division of the signal corps. This would appear to dispose of the report that he had been assigned to a cavalry regiment at Douglas.

The letter from the acting secretary of war, addressed to J. W. Strode, president of the local union, reads:

The application was accompanied by recommendations from Governors Campbell and Kibbey of Arizona, and Senators Ashurst and Smith of Arizona. The application was also accompanied by other recommendations, including that of Col. J. J. Hornbrook, U. S. army; Captain John C. Walker, Jr., Fifth U. S. Infantry, and A. C. Lockwood, judge of the superior court.

"It is stated in the application that Wheeler had attended a military school, that he had had five years and two months service in the U. S. cavalry as a non-commissioned officer and was discharged with 'character excellent' and two years in the Arizona rangers as an officer; that he had had one year as mounted inspector U. S. customs service, one year deputy marshal, U. S. marshal's officer; six years and at present sheriff of Cochise county, Arizona."

## THE EVERGREEN HIGHWAY (Continued from Page One)

tions, county commissioners, municipal authorities and taxpayers that the construction, improvement and maintenance of such roads as answer the demands of economic necessity may be continued with interruption."

## BORDERLAND IS TO BE FAVORED

EL PASO, March 31.—On motion of G. A. Martin, seconded by Joseph A. Wright, a resolution was adopted by the board of directors of the chamber of commerce Friday afternoon that provides that the chamber will use its influence to have the Bankhead National highway routed through the southern part of Arizona as outlined by the Arizona state highway commission, provided the Bankhead route was routed through El Paso. This is known as the Borderland route.

Judge Pool telephoned to the Arizona state highway commission and was assured that the commission would route the Bankhead highway through Douglas, Bisbee, Tombstone and on to Tucson. If the southern route was chosen at the convention to be held at Little Rock, April 15.

## Governor Favors Globe

According to Judge Pool, Gov. G. W. P. Hunt, who in El Paso Friday said the Borderland route is the only practical way at this time for the Bankhead route, although Gov. Hunt favors the Globe route. Judge Pool told the chamber of commerce directors that the governor favors the Borderland route at this time because the roads were better and that the \$1,000,000 recently voted for improvements in Cochise county would make the roads that much better.

## Following is the resolution:

## Text of Resolution

"Whereas, a delegation of citizens of Douglas, Bisbee and Tucson are in El Paso on this day for the purpose of asking El Paso to help them route the Bankhead highway through Douglas, Bisbee, Tombstone, Tucson, Florence and Phoenix, and the southern part of Arizona, and

"Whereas Mr. Atwood, state highway engineer, head of the highway department of Arizona, advised Adrian Pool, member of the chamber of commerce, over the telephone that the state of Arizona had not as yet officially designated any highway in the state of Arizona as the Bankhead highway; that they would not do so until they first ascertained whether or not the Bankhead highway would enter Arizona in the northern portion of the state or through El Paso into the southern portion of the state, and after it was determined at which of these points it would enter the state of Arizona, they would, if it entered the northern part of the state, designate what is now known as the state highway, across the northern part of the state, as the Bankhead highway; that if it entered the state from El Paso they would designate the state highway running through Douglas, Bisbee, Tombstone, Tucson, Florence and Phoenix as the Bankhead highway."

"Whereas, El Paso is very much interested in securing the Bankhead highway through Texas and southern Arizona, therefore, be it

"Resolved, that the chamber of commerce of El Paso ask the highway department of Arizona, and the people of southern Arizona, to cooperate with them in brining the Bankhead highway through southern Arizona, as outlined by the state highway department of Arizona over the telephone to Adrian Pool. Be it further

"Resolved, that it is not the intention of this resolution to dictate which route in southern Arizona the state highway department of Arizona should designate as the Bankhead highway, but to cooperate with the state highway department of Arizona in the route that was designated by Mr. Atwood over the telephone, provided the Bankhead highway entered Arizona from El Paso."

Pledge to Southern Arizonans

"Be it further resolved, that the chamber of commerce of El Paso pledge the people of southern Arizona that they will do everything in their power to bring the Bankhead highway by the southern route as outlined by the highway departments of Texas and Arizona. Be it further

"Resolved, that the chamber of commerce of El Paso, extend their most hearty appreciation to the delegation from Arizona for coming to El Paso for the purpose of boosting the Bankhead highway."

## The NEW DEERE

Light Draft  
SULKY PLOWS

With Quick Detachable Shares

The Best Plow Possible to Make. No Other Plow is so Carefully Made and Finished in All Details

BUY for CASH and save 10 pr. ct.

THEN—Save 10 Per Cent Interest  
YOU WIN—WRITE US TODAY

Benson Lumber &amp; Commercial Co.

BENSON, ARIZONA

## DEFENSE LEAGUE HAS SUCCESSFUL MEETING

BISBEE, April 2.—One step toward perfection was added to the Cochise Common Council of Defense, when the members of the executive board met yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Warren District chamber of commerce. The entire personnel of the board was present, and preparations for active work in the county were advanced to a state where developments may be expected at any moment. Following officers attended:

Vance Johnson, Bisbee, chairman; Charles O. Ellis, Douglas, treasurer; Thomas A. Egan, Bisbee, secretary; B. T. Watkins, Bisbee, chairman committee on public defense; Mrs. A. Y. Smith, Pearce, chairman committee on public welfare; Robert Roe, Douglas, chairman committee on food conservation and production, and J. N. Gaines, Tombstone, chairman committee on thrift stamps and liberty bonds.

Following the meeting it was announced that the chairman of committees have partially prepared their committeemen lists, which will be announced inside a few days. Other committees will be named by the chairman in the meantime, to round out and complete the organization of the council.

## TWO INSANITY CASES YESTERDAY.

There were two insane patients up for hearing before the Superior Court yesterday, and both were committed to the asylum, after examination by physicians. J. J. Boylan, of Lowell, was one patient, and the examination brought out that he has spells when his mind is entirely a blank at which time he is very destructive, tearing to pieces everything he can get hold of. He cannot carry on a rational conversation, and he will measure imaginary lines in the air apparently placing iron bars, and he will then walk around stooped over, evidently trying to dodge the imaginary bars. The other was a Mexican named Friolan Ruiz, who was picked up at Wilcox wandering around, after he had gone without nourishment for several days and was almost exhausted. He cannot tell where he is from and cannot carry on a rational conversation. He is supposed to have come from Sonoma.

## IS EXPERIMENTING WITH PIMA COTTON ON PLANES

PHOENIX, April 4.—Secretary C. R. Green, of the state council of defense, has received a telegram from the National Aircraft board, saying: "We are preparing to make up a sufficient quantity of airplane fabric from Pima cotton with which to make actual flying tests. Will advise you further when these are completed." This was in answer to a message from secretary Green advising the board that the Arizona acreage in Pima cotton this year would exceed 100,000 acres.

WE ARE EQUIPPED TO DO THAT JOB OF PRINTING FOR YOU.

## LECTURE ON MORMONISM AND THE WORLD WAR

BENSON, Ariz., March 30.—K. P. Hall was filled to capacity last Sunday night when Dr. James E. Talmage of Salt Lake City delivered a lecture dealing with the Mormon view of the great war. A choir comprising members from all the nearby branches of the Mormon church furnished excellent music and the entire congregation joined in a spirited rendition of "America." Bishop Wm. Goodman of St. David conducted the opening and closing exercises; Elder M. Powell Cosby offered the invocation and Elder Levi Nelson of the St. David bishopric pronounced the benediction.

Dr. Talmage is one of the presiding officials of the Mormon church and is widely known in educational and scientific circles both in this country and abroad. He was formerly president of the University of Utah, and is a member of several learned societies both national and foreign.

Mormonism is one of the great struggles against Talmage's autocracy is very generally known and this lecturer said in the natural result of Mormonism is a practical respect for the duties of citizenship, and particularly a consequence of the doctrine of the church, concerning the calamities predicted in scripture as accompaniments of the last days, preceding the second advent of the Christ.

Mormonism, said the speaker, does not sanction war any more than it sanctions sin. But sin is a fact in the world and must be met and so we have the present world conflict. He proceeded to show that such evils as war are inevitable results of definite causes and emphasized the distinction between the will of Deity and God's permitting the existence of evil.

He affirmed the omnipotence of Deity in the assurance that eventual good will be brought out of this great evil, and held that when the titanic struggle is halted the world will regard the fundamentals of human liberty from new angles. The lecturer went on to say that the nation had entered the war for the vindication of the rights of mankind and likened the conflict to the primal war between unbridled spirits of the scriptures bear record, when Lucifer, son of the morning and arch-tyrant, fought and was cast out with all his rebellious hosts. Dr. Talmage held that God's foreknowledge that such a conflict would ensue was not a determining cause. The state of the world in latter days was foreseen, and the war of nations was foretold by inspired prophets as a means of establishing on a sure foundation the rights of conscience and action. He stated that the Mormon church is peculiarly and directly concerned in the outcome, inasmuch as the church holds that upon it has been laid the divine commission to carry the message of the restored gospel to every nation, kindred, tongue and people until the doors of the nations are opened to free speech, a free press, freedom in worship and liberty of conscience with the ever-present condition that such liberty shall be held sacred and never be degraded into license or license for unlawful acts.

Mormonism avers that the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were framed by men divinely raised up and inspired for this epoch-making labor and that these basal instruments are veritably the scriptures of the nation.

Mormonism, he explained, is a religion of every-day life, dealing not alone with spiritual matters but also with the duties of citizenship and activity in all material affairs.

The lecture will be long remembered by all who were privileged to hear it.

## JAIL BREAKERS ARE CAPTURED AT YUMA

PHOENIX, April 2.—Word was received at the sheriff's office early this morning of the capture at Yuma of three of the prisoners who escaped from the Maricopa county jail late Sunday night. The men caught are J. C. Wundren, James Quinn and Mike. The fourth, William A. Heilman, who also made his escape, is still at large. They made their get away in an Enger automobile, stolen from Mr. Hall and which was in Dr. L. M. Swetham's garage.